CORRESPONDENCE

WAVERLY.

Roy Confer is moving onto the Leslie Sweet farm recently vacated by Ed and Mable Johnson, who have rented the Jim Gay farm for the season.

Frank Plumb of Kalamazoo, visited his sister, Mrs. W. H. Carr, and niece, Mrs. Roy Cummins, last week.

Mesdames Noyes and Shears visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Ralph Adams, of Gliddenburg, Saturday.

Ruth and Mable Passmore were visitors at the Glendale school, Friday.

Merlin Valleau, who has been visiting his son, Irwin, has returned to his home in Lansing.

Mrs. Addie Stuck, a sister of Mrs. W. H. Carr, died at her home in Grand Rapids, last Friday.

BLOOMINGDALE.

The annual meeting of the Bloomingdale Telephone Co. was held at the opera house Monday evening, January 10. The following officere were elected: E. A. Haven, President; F. S. Merrifield, Vice President; Benj. Schamehorn, Secretary; E. J. Merrifield, Treasurer. Directors, Chas. Rathburn, S. S. Heywood, Chas. Remington, Arthur Shaw, B. Munn. Auditing Committee, E. A. Lyons, Thos. Rogers, E. A. Remington. The company has added many new phones during the year, built many new lines, and repoled with new cedar poles, and have a surplus in treasury larger than last year.

E. S. Redding of Sidney, Montana, and Lou Harley are visiting old friends.

Mrs. Kitzmiller went to the hospital at Kalamazoo, Thursday, for a secon operation.

E. Cooley, a former Bloomingdal boy, was married in Kalamazoo, Mon day.

BANGOR.

Rev. Douglas of Breedsville, spok in the M. E. church Friday evening

The past week has been one i which several old residents of Bango have passed away. Mrs. Thomas Red ding, Mrs. John DeHaven, David Thom as, Amasa Lyon and Sunday evenin Mrs. Wm. Reynolds was brought her for funeral and burial. She had spen most of her life in Bangor and was a most estimable woman.

Wm. Gust and wife, accompanied by Mrs. Mina Lee and Helen Meachum are on their way to California to spen several months.

Regular meeting of L. O. T. M. M was held Tuesday, January 11th.

GOBLEVILLE.

Diphtheria scare all over, school wa resumed Monday. Such strict mea ures were observed there was only th one case in town.

There were union services at th Baptist church Sunday evening; Re Hart preached.

Mrs. Sherwood is slowly recovering

C. Morgan is improving.

Jerry Kesler is able to be out again after a serious illness.

Clare Adele Herman was the guest of Mrs. Bell Friday night and Satur day. Mildred Eastman accompanied her home and stayed till Sunday even ing.

The F. B. Aid society will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Thompson and tie a comfortable. They met Wednesday with Mrs. Willaver and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. P. Bush; Vice President, Mrs. C. Post; Secretary, Mrs. K. Cheney; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Clement.

Rev. C. B. Hart has tendered his resignation to take place April 1st. His advanced age, 81, and his deafness makes the effort too much for him. This grand old man has filled the F. B. pulpit 32 years at different places, several years in each place.

Ed and Harley Redding, old residents of this place, now of Sydney, Montana, are here on a visit.

Percy Bush was home from her school duties in Kalamazoo for the week end.

Mrs. Hopper is now very ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. B. Day has been on the grippe list, also Mrs. J. Veley.

The following officers were installed in the W. R. C. Thursday by Lavinnie Lamberson: President, Martha Sheldon; Senior Vice President, Amy Day; Junior Vice President, Adele Post; Secretary, Louisa Hill; Treasurer, Percie Simmonds; Chaplain, Kate Veley; Conductor, E. Eastman; Assistant Conductor, R. Markilie; Color Bearers, Jennie Bush, Sue Showerman, Dell Parsons and Sarah Coffenger; Guard, Mrs. V. Veley; Assistant Guards, Mrs. Jones Mrs. Minnie Foster.

Frank Thayer has purchased a half interest in the produce and coal business of Mr. Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Clement are the parents of a new boy, William Martin, weight 8 lbs.

Mrs. McElheny and daughter Louise, are at Portageville, Mo., visiting her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Myers have returned from their Christmas trip to Chicago and Springfield.

Ed Fritz is building a fine porch on his home.

Alah Wheaton is recovering from an attack of grippe.

RIVERSIDE.

The members of the Ladies' Aid and their families will hold their annual chicken pie dinner at the home of Mrs. Lena Weatherwax, Friday, Jan. 21. This day was chosen as there will be no school and the children can all be present.

Mrs. E. C. Holbridge returned from Chicago, Friday evening.

Mrs. Reeves of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy Reeves.

Miss Wava Austin is home from Detroit.

Harvey Graves and family and Elder Darling and wife were visitors at Harry Stanton's last week.

What might have proved a serious fire occurred at the home of Mr. Holdridge last Friday evening, when fire was discovered in the roof, caused by sparks from the chimney. Mr. Holdridge, with the help of neighbors and passers-by, managed to put the blaze out by carrying water. The loss has not been estimated, but was covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli McDougle visited Harry Young and family last Sunday.

Ed Smith of Hartford, is visiting his uncle, Jay Casselman.

The Gleaners met at Chas. Hotrum's Monday evening and installed the new officers and enjoyed an oyster supper.

Elder Darling and wife visited at Eli McDougle's Monday.

Herman Ghohl was called to Coloma Monday by the death of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, Viola and William, left Thursday, January 6, for Wisconsin, where they will make their home.

GENEVA.

Thomas Morgan has bought a 7 acre farm near Watervliet.

Karl Egelin of Mesick, was calle here by the death of his nephew, Cas Johnson.

Charlie and Will Tyler receive news last week of the death of thei aunt, who lived in Massachusetts.

Hattie Remasky has been ill wit quinsy.

Edith Holland was sick during the vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blardow from near South Haven, visited old neigh ors in their vicinity last week.

The friends of Mr. ands. Edgar John on, formerly of Geneva, will be sorry to hear of the death of their only child Carr, aged 15, who died at his home i Chicago January 3rd. Burial too place Thursday. He has been in poo health for over a year.

Chas Eitle and family visited in Berlamont last Sunday.

Charlie Clark and family have moved into their new bungalow.

Chas. Eitle and family have move into their new house.

Mrs. F. H. Crosby has been on the sick list.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PAW PAW SAVINGS BANK

At Paw Paw Michigan, at the close of business December 31, 1915, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, viz.			
Commercial Dep't	$132.241 56		
Savings Dep't	94,500 00	$226,741 56	
Bonds, mortgages and securities, viz.,			
Commercial Dep't	27,894 57		
Savings Dep't	63,208 00	91,102 57	
Premium Accts.			
Overdrafts		1,835 62	
Furniture and fixtures		1,000 00	
Revenue stamps			
Due from other banks and bankers			
Items in transit		5,510 00	
RESERVE	Com.	Savings.	
Due from banks in reserve cities	$16,172 20	$32,915 55	
Exchanges for clearing house	2,160 71		
U. S. and Natn'l Bank Currency	5,685 00	4,500 00	
Gold coin	2,755 00	5,000 00	
Silver coin	1,130 70	500 00	
Nickels and cents,	409 09		
	28,112 70	42,915 55	71,088 25
Checks, and other cash items			6,001 05
Total			$ 403,219 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 40,000 00
Surplus fund		10,000 00
Undivided profits, net		65 02
Dividends, unpaid		2,000 00
Com deposits sub. to check	$ 109,972 03	
Com. certificates of deposit	69,638 05	
Certified Checks		
Cashier's checks outstanding		
State moneys on deposit		
Savings deposit (book acct.)	26,437 01	
Savings certificates of dep's,	145,106 94	351,164 03
Bills payable		
Total		$403,219 05

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss.

I, C. A. Wolfs, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and correctly represents the true state of the several matters therein contained, as shown by the books of the bank.

C. A. Wolfs, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1916.

J. B. WARNER, Notary Public.

My commission expires April 15, 1918.

Correct Attest:—

W. R. Sellick,
H. B. Allen,
J. W. Free
} Directors.

NOTICE

Since the 9th of Jan. comes on Sunday I will make Monday, the 10th the last day for taking taxes at one per cent. I will be at the Savings Bank again Saturday, the 15, and each Wednesday and Saturday following until March 1st.

L. J. Dunham, Treasurer.

Farm and Garden

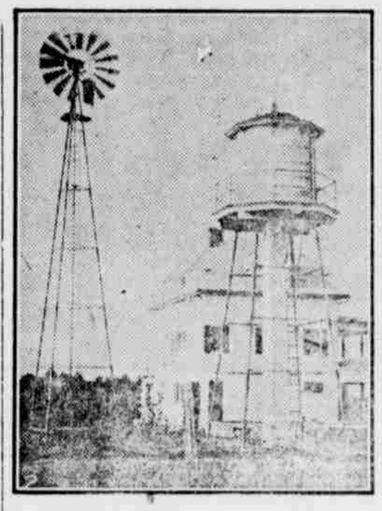
COMFORT FOR FARM WOMEN.

The Simplest Way of Getting Running Water Into the Kitchen.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The convenience and comfort of having running water at least in the kitchen and in the bathroom if possible are so well recognized that engineering specialists of the United States department of agriculture have been giving attention to the simplest as well as to the more expensive methods of saving the farm housewife the carrying of water in buckets from the well or spring up the porch steps and through doors int the house.

Almost any system of obtaining running water in the kitchen is better than none at all. If the well or cistern is located within a short distance of the house about the simplest and perhaps the cheapest method is



GOOD TYPE OF ELEVATED TANK.

to place a pitcher or other pump over a sink in the kitchen and extend the suction pipe to the well. The suction lift should not exceed twenty feet or the pump will not operate satisfactorily, if at all. It should also be remembered that water flowing through a pipe meets with considerable resistance due to friction, which increases as the velocity of the water and the length of the pipe increase and as the diameter of the pipe diminishes. Elbows and bends in the pipe greatly increase the friction. Pump manufacturers give information in regard to this frictional loss, which should always be considered in arranging a pumping system in the kitchen or elsewhere.

An elevated water supply tank may be placed in the attic, on the roof, on the windmill tower, on a special tower or on the silo. It must be high enough to give the desired pressure at points where the water is used. The tank may be of wood or galvanized metal. Its size will depend on the amount of water used daily in the house. A 250 to 500 gallon tank is sufficient for the average family, although some have a much larger tank, so that a supply sufficient to last several days may be maintained. A larger tank is also necessary where water is supplied to the house and barns.

The simplest system of this kind is one with the tank in the attic or on the roof, supplying water to the kitchen only. When the expense can be afforded a hot water tank connected with the range may be placed in the kitchen and the water plumbing be extended to a bathroom.

The pump for this system must be a force pump, which not only raises water to its own level by suction, but forces it to greater heights, according to the power applied. The pump may be placed over the well or in any other convenient spot as long as the suction lift does not exceed twenty feet. A three way valve on such a pump permits the operator to direct the water to the tank or through the pump spout, as desired. The pump may be operated by hand, but where much water is to be pumped to a considerable height a windmill, a small gas engine or an electric motor will save much time and exertion. If the location of the pump, which should be convenient to the engine, necessitates a long suction line the size of the pipe should be increased and all unnecessary bends or fittings avoided in order to lessen the friction.

The great objection to an elevated tank system is that in the colder climates there is danger of the water in the tank freezing. This is particularly objectionable when the tank is located in the attic, where considerable damage may be caused if it should burst. It is also necessary to provide an especially strong support for the tank. Another objection is that if located in the attic the tank is likely to catch considerable filth. It should in such cases be easily accessible for more or less frequent cleaning. It is well also to cover the tank to prevent, as far as possible, the entrance of dirt and vermin, and when placed on a tower outside it should be covered to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

The great advantages of this system are its cheapness and simplicity. All that is needed are a force pump, a storage tank, a pipe from the pump to the tank, a pipe from the tank to the point at which water is used and accompanying fixtures. The tank should have an overflow pipe, particularly if located in the attic.

BENEFITS OF ROTATION.

The North Dakota experiment station issues these facts as an argument for crop rotation:

"One plot at the North Dakota experiment station that has been in wheat for fifteen years has produced 206 bushels. A similar plot that has been in corn one year, followed by wheat three years and so on throughout the fifteen years, has produced 233¾ bushels of wheat, while another plot on which the corn was manured and followed by three crops of wheat produced 262¾ bushels of wheat. The total returns for the three plots were: For the first, $109.39, for the second, $170.30 and the third $196.09, or nearly twice as much as from the first one. This is a fine demonstration of how the most simple rotation greatly increases the returns."

PACKING SILAGE.

Should Be Tramped Sufficiently to Exclude the Air.

[Prepared by Kansas station.]

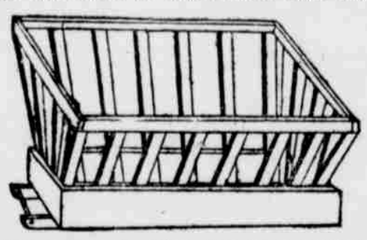
Perhaps the most important operation in filling a silo is getting the silage properly packed. More silage is spoiled by improper packing than by any other cause controlled by the farmer. When the silage is not tramped sufficiently to exclude the air, spoiled silage results. It is known, too, that the more the silage is tramped in the filling process the less it settles afterward. When the silage settles in the silo it tends to draw away from the wall, thus leaving an air space, which results in spoiled silage. The amount of tramping necessary depends upon the rate of filling. When a small outfit is used over several days the slow filling gives more time for the silage to be tramped, and the silage settles from day to day. With a large outfit, however, the silage should be well tramped, as it goes in more rapidly, and if not well tramped will settle several feet after the silo is filled. The capacity of the silo, unless refilled, will thus be reduced, and a large amount of spoiled silage may result. With a small cutter two men in the silo are perhaps sufficient, one to carry the distributer and the other to do the tramping. With larger outfits two or three men in addition to the men carrying the distributer are needed. If convenient the men may be changed from the silo to the field and the monotony of the work be relieved. In case of any short delay in filling the entire force can be used in tramping the silage.

An important factor in packing silage is the manner of distributing it in the silo. The most common method is to build the silage about two feet high around the walls and tramp this well; then fill up the center and tramp it equally, and then again build up around the walls. By this means the silage will settle without pulling away from the wall. At the top the silage can be rounded off by being made higher in the center and within a few days will settle till nearly level. Tramping is more important in the upper half and top of the silo because this silage will have less weight on it to force it down.

A Handy Feed Rack.

To get the best results from feed stock should have feed saving and convenient racks and boxes.

Sometimes there is more feed wasted than eaten by the stock, especially when the corn is thrown out in mud eight or ten inches deep for the hogs to muss over or when sheaf oats and



clover hay are piled out by a post or against the side of the shed to be trampled underfoot by the cattle and horses.

A good size is as follows: For the body of the feed rack make a box 4 by 10 feet, with sides 6 inches high, the top rails 6 by 12 feet. At each corner the slats should be of 2 by 4 inch stuff, the other slats 1 by 3 inches.

The slats should be 3½ or 4 feet long and wide enough apart for the stock to reach through and eat meal or grain from the box. Any material at hand may be used to make the rack. Permanent feed racks may be made on this principle out of heavy material in which to feed fodder, straw and hay to horses and cattle.

WINTER CARE OF HENS.

It is easier to keep the hens' quarters clean than it is to fight disease.

Ventilate the henhouse.

Use wire nests, even if of home manufacture. Once a month burn the straw, wipe the wire freely with kerosene (coal oil) and put in fresh straw.

Use the drop board scraper every day.

Have the floor clean and dry under the litter.

Warm the drinking water a little if there is any chilliness in the air.

Be generous with your sour milk.

Watch the hens for superfluous fat.

Provide plenty of dry earth and coal ashes where the hens may dust themselves, and there is little danger of body lice in a clean house.

MULCHING.

Nitrate of soda can be used with benefit on all crops. It is immediately available and should therefore be only employed in connection with plants in an active stage of growth.

There is far too little mulching done. Small fruit trees and garden crops are given a most favorable opportunity for attaining the highest perfection and development when their roots are covered with a thick mat of leaves, hay or other suitable material.

A good mulch keeps down weeds and renders the soil loose, moist and porous at all times, and that, too, with little labor of cultivation.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA.

Information Issued by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Alfalfa will grow on almost any type of productive soil if it is well drained and if it is not acid. Lime must be applied to at least three-fourths of the cultivated soils of New York if alfalfa is to be grown successfully. Such are the statements made in a publication entitled "Alfalfa In New York," recently issued by the New York State College of Agriculture.

In many cases soil must be inoculated with nitrogen gathering bacteria for alfalfa, and this may be done in either of two ways, according to the college. Soil may be procured from an alfalfa field or a sweet clover patch and applied at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds an acre to the new field just before sowing. This soil should not be allowed to dry before it is applied. The other method of inoculation is by means of cultures, which may be obtained at cost either from the United States department of agriculture or from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Alfalfa should be cut when the new growth from the base of the plant is from one to three inches high, regardless of whether the plant is in bloom or not, so the college authorities state. This new growth starts as the plants reach maturity.

Care should be taken not to use alfalfa seed infested with dodder. Dodder seeds may be removed, it is said, by screening the seed in small quantities through a 20 by 20 mesh sieve made of No. 34 wire. Dodder infested spots in an alfalfa field should be closely mowed, the stubble sprinkled with kerosene, then covered with dry hay and burned.

Shelter For Brood Sows.

The brood sow should have a comfortable shelter in winter. Good shelter, preferably in a cot well supplied with straw, will contribute to her well being, and in that lies strength for her offspring. The shelter should be placed a considerable distance from her feeding place in order that she may be compelled to take exercise. Her feed should consist of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay and enough grain to keep her in good condition without causing her to put on fat.

Dirt In the Milk.

Much of the dirt found in milk gets there during the milking. Any pail that will keep out cow hairs, dandruff, dust, pieces of dried manure, chaff and hay is a good pail. The difference be-

tween open and closed pails in the matter of cleanliness is considerable. The less open space the less opportunity for dirt and bacteria to get into the pail while the cow is being milked. On most dairy farms the old style pail with the flaring top has been replaced by something that will aid in keeping out the dirt.

SOME BEE WISDOM.

"Any old thing" does not make a suitable hive in which to keep bees.

Queens are mated but once in their lives and then out in the open air.

Beating the dishpan or ringing the dinner bell never settled a swarm; they just naturally cluster after leaving the hive.

Bees have no more to do with the scattering of fruit diseases than do the other hundreds of insects that visit the flowers.

It is not a sign of ability to make a practice of trying to handle bees without smoker or veil; it's just foolhardiness.

It does not pay to keep more colonies than can be properly cared for. Better sell off some than buy more and not care for them.

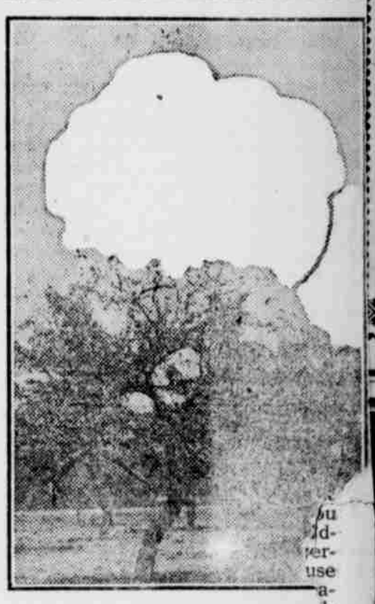
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Waste and neglect in the average apple orchard are plain evidence of bad farming. An orchard of a single acre if properly managed will give a revenue of $200 or $300 yearly, and besides this it is important to the owner's family. Fruit trees should receive intelligent care.

Orchards are not sprayed and pruned in a systematic way, because this kind of work can be put off, and there is always something else demanding attention. Good farming gives every feature on the place due attention whether the product is for market or merely for home use. If this be done the fruit in small orchards will be sounder and more uniform than it usually is, the family will get increased benefit from it and revenue will be gained at the rate of at least $200 an acre.

When orchards are neglected the fruit deteriorates in quality, and much of it is allowed to rot on the ground. Even the farmer's family gets only a meager supply. An apple orchard ought to be an object of pride, and if the owner feels that he is too busy to attend to it he should turn it over to



FRUIT TREES SHOULD RECEIVE INTELLIGENT CARE.

his wife or to the young people of the family. Most likely they will get a good experience and quite a little profit thereby.

All farmers and their families should study up on canning methods so that surplus fruit can be saved in the most profitable way. This is equally important with spraying and pruning. Canned apples are in general demand. Cider and cider vinegar are also readily sold at good prices. It is wrong to let good fruit go to waste when it is so greatly needed by the human family.

It is possible to pick up windfalls and make cider of them or sell them to the canning houses. It is still better to can them at home, but in many instances they are allowed to go to waste, although in all cities and villages and often in the open country there are many worthy families, some of them destitute, who would be greatly encouraged and helped by a few bushels or barrels.

* * * * * * *

The cause of poor hatches of poultry is a much discussed question. A poor hatch is more apt to be due to the condition of the eggs previous to hatching than to incubation, although improper handling of either factor will produce the same results. When eggs fail to hatch an investigation should be made to see if the breeding stock is kept under conditions which tend to produce strong, fertile germs in the eggs. A daily temperature record should be kept of each machine. The operator can thus compare the temperature at which the machines have been kept. This may prove valuable in future work, especially if the brooder records can be checked back against those of the incubator.

* * * * * * *

The climate of the central northern states is well suited to the quince, and almost any of the soils that are rich enough to grow good crops of corn, potatoes or garden stuff would be in right condition. It may be heavy clay or of a sandy nature, for this tree will flourish in either kind. Plenty of rich and well rotted stable manure will help the soil. The trees may be planted in the spring or fall, the latter being preferred, because the trees get well settled in the ground and start early to grow the next spring. The proper distance apart to set the trees is about twenty feet. They should begin to bear in about five years from the time of planting, but may do so a little earlier if well treated. The Orange and Meech are two of the best early kinds, and Champion and Van Deman are good late ones.

Rhubarb From Seed.

The usual practice is to propagate rhubarb from pieces of root, but it is practical and easy to grow the plants from seed. By planting seed in very rich, well prepared soil where the plants are to remain permanently stalks may be had ready for cutting about as soon as when root planting is followed.